

ATTACHMENT A

QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF DENTAL LABORATORY PROCEDURES

I. Complete Dentures

A. Casts, Diagnostic and Master

1. Base is 10mm thick at the thinnest portion of the cast
2. 4mm wide land area throughout the circumference of the cast
3. Sulcular depth 3mm on buccal, to follow the contour of the buccal vestibule
4. Sulcular depth 3mm on lingual to follow the contour of the vestibule
5. Free of bubbles and defects
6. All anatomic areas of impression included on cast
7. Tongue area, flat across the arch
8. Base is parallel to the plane of occlusion or residual ridge

B. Impression Trays

1. Rigid and fabricated from the appropriate material
2. Covers all indicated anatomy
3. Handles do not interfere with border molding movements, formed as prescribed, so as not to displace facial musculature
4. Impression material retentive features included in the tray as prescribed

C. Record Base

1. Is fabricated from appropriate material and well adapted to the residual ridge
2. Covers all indicated anatomy
3. Is extended to the land area
4. Is adequately thick for rigidity
5. Is smooth and free of sharp area

D. Occlusion Rim, Maxillary

1. Is fabricated from the prescribed base plate wax
2. Is 10mm wide in the posterior section
3. The posterior sections are placed over the crest of the residual ridges
4. Is straight from the buccal aspect of the record base border to the buccal aspect of the occlusion rim
5. Taper in width to 3mm in the anterior section
6. Anterior section angles 5 degrees anteriorly from the horizontal
7. Anterior is 22mm long from the extent of the labial flange
8. Posterior is 18mm long from the extent of the buccal flange
9. All wax is smooth, without voids
10. Adheres well to the record base
11. The occlusal plane is flat, generally parallel to the residual ridge

E. Occlusion Rim, Mandibular

1. Is fabricated from the prescribed baseplate wax
2. Is 10mm wide in the posterior section
3. The posterior sections are placed over the crest of the residual ridges
4. The posterior sections stop at the beginning of the upward incline of the residual ridges
5. Is straight from the buccal aspect of the record base border to the buccal aspect of the occlusion rim
6. Tapers in width to 3mm in the anterior section
7. Anterior section angles 5 degrees anteriorly from the horizontal

8. Anterior is 18mm long from the extent of the labial flange
9. Posterior extends to the top of the retro-molar pad
10. All wax is smooth, without voids
11. Adheres well to the record base
12. The occlusal plane is flat, ideally parallel to residual ridge

F. Wax Trial Dentures, Maxillary

1. The midline of the arranged teeth matches the marked midline of the occlusion rims
2. The facial surfaces of the anterior teeth are placed in the same plane as the contoured facial surface of the occlusion rims
3. The incisal edges of the anterior teeth are placed in the same plane as the incisal surface of the occlusion rim
4. The inter-dental wax fills the embrasures up to the contact points
5. Adequate inter-dental wax fills the embrasures to allow for finishing of the acrylic resin
6. A 4mm band of simulated attached gingiva is present, elevated to simulate buccal bone
7. The palatal area is 2mm thick
8. A 1mm band of wax is palatal to the posterior teeth to allow for finishing of the acrylic resin
9. Wax does not overlap onto the beginning/palatal of the ridge-lap area of the anterior teeth
10. The opposing occlusion contacts into proper interdigitation at the established vertical dimension of occlusion

G. Wax Trial Dentures, Mandibular

1. The midline of the arranged teeth matches the marked midline of the occlusion rims
2. The facial surfaces of the anterior teeth are placed in the same plane as the contoured facial surface of the occlusion rims
3. The incisal edges of the anterior teeth are placed to develop the horizontal and vertical overlap necessary for the individual clinical requirements
4. The occlusal plane of the mandibular posterior teeth is at the appropriately indicated height of the retro-molar pads ($\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ up the RMP 2mm inferior to the highest portion of the RMP)
5. The central groove line of the mandibular posterior teeth is placed over the crest of the residual ridge
6. The number of posterior teeth is in harmony with space available from the distal of canine to the beginning of the ascending ramus
7. The inter-dental wax fills the embrasures up to the contact points
8. Adequate inter-dental wax fills the embrasures to allow for finishing of the acrylic resin
9. A 4mm band of simulated attached gingiva is present, elevated to simulate buccal bone
10. A 1mm band of wax is lingual to the posterior teeth to allow for finishing of the acrylic resin
11. Wax does not overlap onto the beginning/lingual of the ridge-lap of the anterior teeth
12. The buccal shelf area is concave, of adequate thickness

H. Processed and Polished Prosthesis

1. The acrylic resin free of pits, fissures, and porosity
2. The acrylic resin is polished on all non-tissue bearing areas
3. The denture borders are anatomically complete
4. No evidence of flash remains on the denture borders
5. The denture bases remain adequately thick for rigidity

I. Remount Casts

1. The denture borders are well supported around the buccal periphery
2. Base is 10mm thick at the thinnest portion of the cast
3. 4mm wide land area throughout the circumference of the cast

II. Removable Partial Dentures

A. Custom Impression Trays

1. Rigid and fabricated from the appropriate material
2. Covers all indicated anatomy
3. Handles do not interfere with border molding movements, formed as prescribed
4. Impression material retentive features included in the tray as prescribed

B. Rests

1. Follow the dimensions and location of the design
2. Fill the prepared rest seats completely
3. Are minimally 1.5mm thick
4. Are no greater in contour than the original marginal ridge/buccal cusp ridge/fossae area

C. Minor Connectors

1. Follow the dimensions and location of the design
2. Are broad and fan shaped at the junction with the major connector
3. Are minimally 1.5mm thick
4. Crosses the gingival margin at 90 degrees

D. Guide Plates

1. Follow the dimensions and location of the design
2. Are thinned and tapered only at the marginal ridge areas, when no rest is present

E. Major Connectors

1. Follow the dimensions and location of the design
2. Have definitive external finish lines
3. Have definitive internal finish lines

F. Denture Base Retention

1. Follow the dimensions and location of the design
2. Show a broad connection to the major connector
3. Are not extended more than 2mm buccal to the crest of the residual ridge
4. Contains a tissue-stop that contacts the residual ridge of the master cast

G. Retainers, Indirect

1. Follow the dimensions and location of the design
2. Are broad and fan shaped at the junction with the major connector
3. Are minimally 1.5mm thick
4. Crosses the gingival margin at 90 degrees

H. Retainers, Direct

1. Follow the dimensions and location of the design
2. Are uniformly tapered to the retentive tip
3. Are minimally 1.5mm wide

I. Wax Trial Removable Partial Dentures, Maxillary

1. The midline of the arranged teeth matches the market midline of the occlusion rim
2. The facial surfaces of the anterior teeth are placed in the same plane as the contoured facial surface of the occlusion rims
3. The incisal edges of the anterior teeth are placed in the same plane as the incisal surface of the occlusion rim

4. The inter-dental wax fills the embrasures up to the contact points
5. Adequate inter-dental wax fills the embrasures to allow for finishing of the acrylic resin
6. A 4mm band of simulated attached gingiva is present, elevated to simulate buccal bone
7. A 1mm band of wax is palatal to the posterior teeth to allow for finishing of the acrylic resin

J. Denture Base Retention

1. Follow the dimensions and location of the design
2. Show a broad connection to the major connector
3. Are not extended more than 2mm buccal to the crest of the residual ridge
4. Contains a tissue-stop that contacts the residual ridge of the master cast

K. Retainers, Indirect

1. Follow the dimensions and location of the design
2. Are broad and fan shaped at the junction with the major connector
3. Are minimally 1.5mm thick
4. Crosses the gingival margin at 90 degrees

L. Retainers, Direct

1. Follow the dimensions and location of the design
2. Are uniformly tapered to the retentive tip
3. Are minimally 1.5mm wide

M. Wax Trial Removable Partial Dentures, Maxillary

1. The midline of the arranged teeth matches the marked midline of the occlusion rim
2. The facial surfaces of the anterior teeth are placed in the same plane as the contoured facial surface of the occlusion rims
3. The incisal edges of the anterior teeth are placed in the same plane as the incisal surface of the occlusion rim
4. The inter-dental wax fills the embrasures up to the contact points
5. Adequate inter-dental wax fills the embrasures to allow for finishing of the acrylic
6. A 4mm band of simulated attached gingiva is present to simulate buccal bone
7. A 1mm band of wax is palatal to the posterior teeth to allow for finishing of the acrylic resin
8. Wax does not overlap onto the beginning/palatal of the ridge-lap area of the anterior teeth
9. The opposing occlusion contacts into proper interdigitation at the established vertical dimension of occlusion

N. Wax Trial Removable Partial Dentures, Mandibular

1. The midline of the a teeth matches the marked midline of the occlusion rims
2. The facial surfaces of the a teeth are placed in the same plane as the contoured facial surfaces of the occlusion rims
3. The incisal edges of the anterior teeth are placed in the same plane as the incisal surface of the occlusion rim
4. The occlusal plane of the mandibular posterior teeth is at the appropriately indicated height of the retro-molar pads (1/2 – 2/3 up the up the RMP, 2mm inferior to the highest portion of the RMP)
5. The central groove line of the mandibular posterior teeth is placed over the crest of the residual ridge
6. The number of posterior teeth is in harmony with space available from the distal of the canine to the beginning of the ascending ramus
7. The inter-dental wax fills the embrasures up to the contact points
8. Adequate inter-dental wax fills the embrasures to allow for finishing of the acrylic resin
9. A 4mm band of simulated attached gingiva is present, elevated to simulate buccal bone
10. A 1mm band of wax is lingual to the posterior teeth to allow for finishing of the acrylic resin
11. Wax does not overlap onto the beginning of the ridge-lap area of the anterior teeth
12. The buccal shelf area is concave, of adequate thickness

O. Processed and Polished Prosthesis

1. The acrylic resin is free of pits, fissures, and porosity
2. A smooth junction exists between the acrylic resin and external finish lines
3. The acrylic resin is polished on all non-tissue bearing areas
4. The denture borders are anatomically complete
5. No evidence of flash remains on the denture borders
6. The denture bases remain adequately thick for rigidity